

LANSBURGH & BRO.

Lining Specials

—FOR—

Monday and Tuesday.

Yard-wide Fast Black Percale, highly watered, an excellent skirt lining.

Special, 8c yd.

"Acorn" Leno, the best brand made, in black or gray, plain only, Special, 4½c yd.

Cotton Moreen, yard wide, fast black, gray, navy and brown—makes a good underskirt or skirt lining, Special, 7c yd.

Plain Taffeta, in grays, brown and navy—an extra fine cotton goods, Special, 6½c yd.

Lansburgh & Bro.

420, 422, 424, 426 7th St.

Ready for the Fall Buying.

Come right here and fit out your house, no matter whether you have cash or not. We stand ready to supply every need ON CREDIT, at prices that can't be lowered in the cash stores. We make terms to suit you, and ask only what you can spare—a little each week or month—without notes or interest.

Our Carpet Dept.

All the new patterns can be found in our stock. The assortment is immense and every quality is reliable. Prices in Brussels begin at 30 cents, and the line goes up to 50 cents. All are made, lined and laid free—no charge for waste in matching floors.

Grogan's

MAMMOTH

CREDIT HOUSE.

117-819-821-823 7th St. N. W.

Between H and I.

BROCADED SKIRTS—our own \$3.98 make—worth \$7.50 and \$8.00.

EISENMANN'S, 304 Seventh St. N. W.

KING'S PALACE

New Department Store.

BIGGEST BARGAINS IN TOWN.

224 7th St. N. W.

THE MEN ARE VINDICATED.

Disaffected Signal Corps Men Are Given Honorable Discharges.

Several days ago a number of the enlisted men in the Signal Battalion connected with the Seventh Army Corps, at Jacksonville, Fla., made complaint to Adj. Gen. Corbin that they were being mistreated by Capt. Gliddens. Among other things it was charged that fully 80 per cent of the company were useless to be mustered out, and that sixty of the men had expressed their desire to be granted discharges from the service, owing to the manner in which they were treated.

The sixty men handed their applications for discharge to Gliddens, who arbitrarily refused to forward them to Washington. Those and other complaints against the captain were investigated, and now it appears from orders just issued from the office of the adjutant general, that the men of Gliddens' company won their fight and were found to be in the right. The following order was made public yesterday:

By direction of the Assistant Secretary of War, the following named enlisted men of the Second Company, U. S. Volunteer Signal Corps, now at Jacksonville, Fla., will be discharged from the service of the United States by their commanding officer: Sergt. William Lonsbury, Corp. Thomas E. Fagan, and Privates George B. Carr, George W. Fells, Arthur J. Gwyn, John Harkness, Chester C. Kent, Andrew E. Kennedy, Robert M. Marshall, Theodore Bachman, Willard H. Stevens, John L. Seider, and Frank E. Schman.

These soldiers are entitled to travel pay.

Sgt. Lonsbury, whose name appears in the above order, entered the army as a member of the Connecticut Signal Corps, and is a nephew of the Republican candidate for governor of that State, who, in convention, defeated John Addison Porter, secretary to the President.

THINGS THEATRICAL.

If the advance sale of seats for the engagement of the Rogers Brothers in John J. McNally's new play, "A Reign of Terror," which will be inaugurated tonight at the National Theater, can be taken as a criterion, a large and enthusiastic audience is assured these two popular comedians, and a number of other actors, Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger have surrounded the stars is said to be an unusually large one, and contains many of our cleverest players. Among those interpreting

A Slight of the Victim.

While hunting the doctor the other attendant returned with a poor, yellow, shivering object, clothed in a soldier's suit, which fitted him like a flowing robe.

This was Forgy.

"You are from Company B, Third Kentucky?" asked the reporter.

The poor, wasted form brightened up at the sound of "B, Third Kentucky," and he muttered "B, Third Kentucky," and nodded.

"Have you a mother living in Butler county?"

"Mother, yes, mother."

Just then the excited attendant returned with the doctor, who had been informed that a terrible thing had happened, a newspaper man was hunting an insane volunteer. Forgy was returned to the ward.

Dr. W. W. Godding, superintendent of

the comedy are George Calne, Maude Raymond, Ada Lewis, George F. Marlon, John Barr, Carrie Ehlert, George Lawrence, Budd Ross, La Petite Adelaide, Edith St. Claire, Battle Waters, and an ensemble of over thirty of the most popular girls who were selected both with regard to voice and appearance. The organization is under the stage direction of Ben Teal, which is almost sufficient assurance of a smooth performance.

HERE HORROR LIES HIDDEN

Monroe Forgy, Insane and Forgotten, in St. Elizabeth's.

HE IS BUT ONE OF MANY

This Country Boy Was Forsaken by His Regiment at Camp Thomas—No Provision Was Made for His Care—The Mother Is in Ignorance of His Sad Plight.

The hospitals of the large cities and the plank-marked graveyards of the military camps do not contain all the horrors which have resulted from the terrible situation of troops under incompetent and neglectful medical and military authorities.

Hidden away behind the high walls and barred windows of St. Elizabeth, the Government Hospital for the Insane, near Washington, are thirty-five men who wear the uniform of the United States army.

Over a score of these are men who volunteered when the call for troops was made, and who spent months in camp in some part of the country. Their names cannot be learned, and little about their condition is made public, save that they became insane while in camp and were sent to this asylum.

It is probable that nothing would have ever been discovered relating to the circumstances which caused these men to become insane save for the pitiful case of one volunteer who was carried to the Government asylum, pronounced insane, and placed in a ward at St. Elizabeth. Sans mind, sans clothing, sans medicine, sans care, this army wreck lay for weeks in Camp Thomas and babbled foolishness until his comrades were sickened. And now he lies in an insane asylum where his identity is barely known.

The Case of Monroe Forgy.

This case is that of Monroe Forgy, of Company B, Third Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. The Third Kentucky Regiment was stationed at Camp Thomas for over a month and while there Forgy became ill. He was allowed to lie around quarters for a week until he was "sick enough to go to bed" and the lonely agony, the lack of food and nursing whitened his hair and affected his brain.

Accused for no reason, statements made by those who were with Forgy, the latter was suddenly carried to the division hospital because his condition was terrible and here his regiment lost all trace of him.

The Third Kentucky was ordered away from Camp Thomas, and no provision was made for Forgy. He lay in a cot, forgotten and unclaimed. His surgeons made no statement regarding his case, nor had they left anything by means of which he might be identified.

The friendless volunteer came in for a passing glance only when he was taken to the hospital. Gradually his actions became suspicious and his talk rambling, and finally he became offensive because of his painful babble and mania.

Delayed Attention.

Some officers of the First Pennsylvania Regiment called the attention of the medical authorities to Forgy's condition and stated that it was a shame to let the poor fellow go crazy for lack of attention. Forgy was then looked at, pronounced insane, and ordered to the Government asylum at Washington. He was again forgotten for two days, when, through the efforts of the same officers of the First Pennsylvania, transportation was provided for him. He boarded the train for Washington on August 17, and was accompanied by Private Hamner and Corporal Ward, both of the First Pennsylvania.

No Food Provided.

Forgy was penniless, nor could any ration be obtained for him owing to the bullheadedness of the commissary department. As an actual fact, he would have starved during the long journey but for the kindness of his comrades, who bought him a few lunches out of their lean purses, and the generosity of passengers on the train, whose sympathies were enlisted, to keep the sufferer alive. One Washington man who was on the train said that this was the most distressing thing he had ever witnessed, and wondered that this man was ever allowed out of his bed.

Staring Into Space.

Forgy did not speak once during the long trip, but sat and stared into space.

He was refused food and a slight examination at the asylum, as his condition was apparent. An inventory of his clothing showed that he was admitted with an ancient suit of army clothes, which must have been worn for months, and a rubber gaiter, and a pair of shoes which were so old, his shoes were worn out and his socks were little better than nothing.

Forgy was admitted to the asylum on the night of August 18, and he might have been dead for aught that could be learned of him. The Times reporter discovered that his home is in Butler County, Ky. It is apparent that his relatives know nothing of his whereabouts.

Iron-Bound Secrecy.

A Times reporter went to the Government Asylum for the Insane yesterday to learn something regarding Forgy's condition. From the iron-bound secrecy and dumb fear observed in that institution when anything regarding the condition of the insane volunteers is broached, it would seem as though the War Department had determined to keep this phase of camp horror away from the inquisitive outside world.

After several fruitless attempts to get past the big gate, the reporter was informed that he could not gain admittance unless he was related to Forgy. After much persistence and delay the gate was passed and an attendant was sent to bring Forgy to the hallway. In the meantime another attendant diligently inquired the reporter's name, and when informed, asked if he (the reporter) was related to Forgy. Being answered in the negative and upon discovering the mission of the reporter, the attendant became greatly excited and rushed off to inform "the doctor."

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FINANCES OF A CENTURY.

Picture of the Growth of Banking and Currency.

A NOTABLE COMPILATION

The Bureau of Statistics Prepares a Table Showing the Progress and Development of Gold Production, Together With Other American Money Market Features.

The banking, currency, coinage, and production of precious metals in the United States during the past century are presented in great detail by a series of tables just issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics as a part of the July summary of commerce and finance.

These tables, covering more than one hundred pages of this unusually large volume, present a very complete picture of the growth of the banking system and of the currency, both metallic and paper, and to this is added for comparative purposes a brief statement of the banking and currency conditions and gold and silver production in other parts of the world.

An examination of these figures brings to the surface some interesting facts. The earliest figures are those of 1774, which give the specie at that date at \$1,000,000. The same statement puts specie in 1784 at \$10,000,000, number of banks three, value of currency \$1,000,000, and the deposits at \$2,000,000.

By 1797 the number of banks had increased to twenty-five, the capital to \$12,500,000, the bank circulation to \$10,000,000, and the specie to \$1,000,000.

The story of the century 1797-1897 is told very fully in the elaborate series of tables which follow. The figures for 1897 are: The number of banks in 1897 was 1,234; the capital, \$1,000,000,000; the bank circulation, \$1,000,000,000; the specie, \$1,000,000,000.

The deposits in the first bank of the United States, in 1792, the earliest date at which reports of bank deposits are obtainable, amounted to \$8,000,000; the individual deposits reported by the 8,467 banks in 1897 amounted to \$1,192,755,397, of which \$1,093,346,055 were classified as savings deposits.

The increase in the number of State banks prior to the war is shown to have been very rapid, the number in 1839 being 329; in 1840, 741; in 1850, 890; in 1860, 1,562. The decrease from 1860 was equally rapid, the number in 1870 being 1,362; in 1880, 1,221; in 1890, 1,049, and in 1897, 1,234, while the number of national banks organized in 1863, 1864 and 1865 was 1,691.

State banks and branches in numbers after 1865, the number in 1872 being 650; in 1885, 975; in 1888, 1,403; in 1890, 2,192; in 1894, 3,160, and in 1897 the number, including branches, was 3,473.

Prior to 1860 the deposits in State banks amounted to but little more than half the capital stock, while since 1877 deposits have averaged 80 per cent of the capital, the amount of capital stock, and in 1897 were \$723,649,735, against a capital stock of \$28,677,088.

The statements regarding the amount of money in circulation in the United States at various periods are equally interesting. The amount in circulation in 1800 is given at \$13,000,000; in 1810, \$20,000,000; in 1820, \$28,000,000; in 1830, \$36,000,000; in 1840, \$44,000,000; in 1850, \$52,000,000; in 1860, \$60,000,000; in 1870, \$68,000,000; in 1880, \$76,000,000; in 1890, \$84,000,000; and in 1897, \$92,000,000.

The statements regarding the gold production and coinage in the United States and in the world shows that the mines of the United States have produced in the year 1897 more than in any preceding year, except those of the great gold developments of California—1852-74.

The United States in 1897 is given at \$7,333,000, while that of 1852 was \$90,000,000; that of 1853, \$65,000,000; and that of 1854, \$60,000,000. The United States in 1897 was \$1,000,000,000, while that of 1852 was \$1,000,000,000; that of 1853, \$1,000,000,000; and that of 1854, \$1,000,000,000.

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LEO XIII TO THE ITALIANS.

His Encyclical a Direct Challenge to the Monarchy.

Rome, Aug. 18.—Leo XIII's encyclical to the bishops of the clergy and the people of Italy marks the culmination point of the Papal policy toward the Quirinal. With serene perseverance the Holy Father has followed all the dark windings of the "third Rome," which makes use of all means to bring about the surrender of the Holy See; the invasion through the Porta Pia, the diplomatic intrigues and offers of agreement, the attempt to create a new Rome that should serve as a screen in front of the city of the Pope, the liberal paganism, the persecutions of Signor Crispi, the conciliating attitude of the Marquis di Rudini up to the time of the Milan uprising, and finally the coup d'etat against the organization of the Papal party.

These varied machinations had but one object, to wrest from the Pope the cancellation of the electoral "non expedit" in order that the Quirinal may have the support of a day or two in the struggle against the forces of disruption in the young and bungling kingdom.

Leo XIII puts an end, in solemn and authoritative form, to all hopes and all the illusions of the "third civilization." Italy is, therefore, condemned to radical changes. The Quirinal does not remove elsewhere the capital of the country, for it is no longer possible to be deceived with foolish hopes; even a powerful government founded on the basis of the historical meaning of this memorable document in so far as the Roman question is concerned.

His encyclical is this: Leo XIII, in the face of the fierce persecution against Catholic institutions and Catholic newspapers, solemnly asserts his responsibility for the organization of the Christian democracy of Italy. This social policy of the Holy Father, and the encyclical does not disguise the fact, has sprung from the desire to save the people from the ruin of the inability which the government shows in meeting the new demands. According to the Holy Father, the state, by suppressing ecclesiastical property and the patrimony of the monks, has dried up the springs whence flowed the riches of the people. Those lands, scattered over all parts of Italy, were the great reservoirs of the public fortune. The peasants and the poor drew their living from them. Before the sequestration of this property the people had a last resource in cases of urgent need. The reservoirs are now dried up; the capital has been squandered. The megalomaniac government has turned it into cannon and ambitious war vessels. The money of the church, of the congregations, and of the country has emigrated, especially to England. With the disappearance of the gold came a ferocious and infamous fiscal system. Deprived of their capital, the peasants and the landowner are pressed by the agents of the treasury, who, being paid a percentage on the contributions, oppress and exhaust the poor man, while the ten thousand rich men, by coming to an understanding with the collectors, enjoy exceptional privileges.

Such is the origin of the poverty and famine in Italy. The latest statistics show the destitution and the want of the peasants and the workers. The peasant either finds nothing to eat or else emigrates. He has become, as has the workingman, the slave of modern society. He is condemned to the poverty of the country to carry out the hardest labor for very low wages. In the greater part of the villages there is no bread; the children are dying of starvation. It is the policy of misery and of famine.

In the presence of this permanent plague Leo XIII has given the bishops, priests, laymen, and the people the order "to go to the people." By establishing the parish associations, workingmen's clubs, popular banks, agricultural savings banks, and other institutions, the Pope has created a new policy of economic aid against the heartless oppression of the destitute and the degradation of the people.

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